The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871. NO. 3.

NEW YORK.

Review of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Markets.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

The Projected Mass Meeting of Merchants Postponed.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CHOLERA

Interview Between Grant and Gilmore on the International Jubilee.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Grand Turner Festival at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The stock market opened steady this morning, with a sharp advance in Western Union to 81½; Wabash Preferred to 78; and Pacific Mail, which went off to 47¾. Wabash was weak, and sold at 63, against 64¾ on Saturday. The decline was due to the report that the recent increase in the earnings of the company for the first six months of the year, as compared with last year, show an increase of 21 per cent in mileage, 20 per cent in earnings, and 48 per cent on the cost of the road. The Hannibal & St. Joseph shares were weak at 40, and the Toledo & Wabash preferred at 70. The latter was probably in sympathy with Wabash, as it is generally believed that one of the roads is to absorb the other, although it is not yet known which road is to be absorbed. Lake Shore closed strong, with an upward movement.

MONEY.

There is no change in the rates for money, the latter being 5 to 6 per cent on call. Commercial paper is in good demand, with sales of prime names at 7 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was dull, and closed at advanced quotations. The following were the closing quotations: Central Pacific, 90; Erie, 70; Union Pacific sixties, 97½; gold bonds, 87½; 7-30's, 106½; coupons, 106½; sixties, 93½.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills were quoted at 109½@109¾, with sales at 109¾; and sight at 110¼.

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull and firm throughout the day at 112@112¼. The rates paid for carrying were 1 per cent, and 2 per cent, and for carrying, 3 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 112@112¼ at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull and rather weak. On the basis of 5@5½ for superfine, and 5½@6 for Western extra a concession of 10@15c per barrel (equivalent) but this the holders, in view of the prospect of a still further decline, slowly declined to yield to, refused to concede, and the transactions were limited. The only lots of any moment was 1,500 barrels of country extra, State for South Amboy, at private terms; $5.35 was sold for 1,500 barrels fair extra State, but not less than $5.30 would be taken.

The wheat market was active and buoyant. The demand was brisk, both for milling and export, and the feeling was strong, with an upward tendency. Spot prices nearly all 2c per bushel higher, and closed with a strong competitive for it at the advance.

Corn was active, and closed a shade firmer for spot.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Commodore J. M. Hinds, of the United States steamer Richmond, who arrived here on the 4th instant, died of yellow fever, aboard the vessel, this morning. He was standing on the deck of the boat when the explosion took place, and received a severe shock, from which he never recovered. He was no longer than a day, and grew better in the meantime, and was considered out of danger. He informed some of them that he did not think he would live up.

The Richmond will leave for Pensacola, where it is understood Admiral Rowan will hoist his flag on board of her. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated before she leaves the Navy Yard, and it is thought that no one in the ship-fever.

The steamer Richmond left the Navy Yard at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded down the bay. The Richmond carried with her a large number of cases of yellow fever, and a number of cases of chills and fever. The latter were standing on the deck of the boat when the explosion took place, and received the full force of the shock.

The new tug-boat Grant left the Navy Yard at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded down the bay. She will be used as a tug-boat for the Richmond.

The Inspectors have to conclude the investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the Richmond, and will receive the report of the committee of experts, Messrs. Faber du Faur, Fraser, Trowbridge & Livingston, this afternoon.

Alexander D. Bowman, Chief Engineer of the Navy Yard, is also engaged in investigating the cause of the explosion. He is of the opinion that the explosion took place at the time that the boilers were being filled with water.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871.

THE RAILROADS AND THE LAW.

The correspondence between the Railroad Commissioners and the several attorneys representing railroad corporations affords an indication of what may be expected in the execution of the laws passed by the Legislature. Stripped of all disguise, the proposition of the attorneys was that the Railroad Commissioners should suspend the laws for two years, or until a case could be tried and determined before the Supreme Court of the United States. That we may do no injustice we reproduce the request:

We contend, upon our interview, that it is deemed inexpedient and unwise to specially enforce the provisions of the law of Illinois in respect to the right of the Legislature to regulate railroad charges, to the end that a test case would suggest that case to be taken as will, as soon as may be, to cause a determination of the constitutionality of the law by the Supreme Court during the session of the next Session of the State Legislature.

This is signed by Mr. Wirt Dexter, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Mr. C. Beckwith, for the Alton & St. Louis Railroad; Mr. G. C. Campbell, for the Rock Island Railroad, and Mr. Hoyne, for the Northwestern.

The Commissioners, while duly appreciating the doubts expressed by the above, have the laws tested by a court of last resort, answer that the laws must take their course. If any person feel himself aggrieved by the refusal of any railroad company to comply with the law, and should resort to the actions specially given him by the law, the Commissioners propose to use every proper means to assist in bringing such a controversy to a speedy conclusion; and should they learn officially that the laws are willfully violated, they propose to exercise their power to proceed against such companies in any way they may deem the best to notify the representatives of the railroad companies who the laws relating to the transportation of freights, the Commissioners will instruct the law officer to proceed under the fifth section, which provides for a forfeiture of $100 per day for non-complying companies.

The objection urged to furnishing a statement of the gross earnings, and length of the several roads and branches, for the year ending June 30, 1871, is that the difficulties in bringing up the details of the railroad accounts so as to report a date sooner it impossible. The railroad companies deny, however, the validity of the law, so far as it imposes the duty of making such a statement, though they offer to furnish such accounts up to the close of the fiscal year.

We do not accept this explanation of a non-compliance with their demand, and practically suggest that the statements might be furnished, as required, if there was any desire to do so, and that this is shown by the fact that a number of companies have, without any difficulty, already furnished such statements.

The law of 1871 provides for a classification of the several railroads according to their gross earnings and mileage, as follows: Class A, all roads whose gross annual earnings shall be $6,000 per mile or over; Class B, all roads whose annual earnings shall be $5,000 and less than $10,000 per mile; Class C, all roads whose gross earnings shall be less than $5,000 and over $4,000 per mile; Class D, all roads whose gross earnings shall be less than $4,000 per mile. When the classification is completed the rates of charges for passengers shall not exceed, per mile—Class A, 3½ cents; Class B, 3 cents; Class C, 4 cents; Class D, 5½ cents. It will be seen, therefore, that the Legislature MUST fix by the Railroad Commissioners is essential to the proper classification of those roads. In case the railroad companies refuse or neglect to furnish the statements specified in the law, the Commissioners have the power to summon before them the officers of such companies, and to compel them to produce their books.

BRITISH PREROGATIVE.

The action of the House of Lords, in refusing from the Throne of Lords, convinced, on receiving from the stagger caused by the blow, to meet the royal warrant for the abolition of purchase in the army, was, as shown in the following resolution, introduced in the House of Commons by Lord Richard Grosvenor, a leader of the opposition:

That, in the opinion of this House, the second and fifth paragraphs of the Queen's Speech, relating to the abolition of purchase in the army, and to the regulation of the sale of commissions in the army, by royal warrant, are a breach of the privileges of this House, and an infringement of the undoubted rights of the Commons of the United Kingdom.

Which sounds very like treason. "I eat thy look, in token of revenge." The telegraph does not inform us whether the honorable member called his bill for a second reading, and so placed it upon the road to a final passage, but, as the resolution failed by eighty majority, there is no doubt that the bill has passed to its second reading, since this action was within the programme even of the most pronounced Tories. And so the noble Duke and his generous coadjutors upon the Conservative benches have taken their courage in their hands from the blow of the Commons, and have come up to the charge with the same old cry of "revenge," the simple translation of which is, they had tried, drank, fought and bled to maintain their stand against Progress, and in behalf of Vested Interests, they would probably have died, if need be, rather than have the Crown.

The Lords are getting some severe shocks from the press of Great Britain. The Dark News, writing of royal prerogatives, shows that, as we did the other day, that the royal warrant in the present case was not an exercise of prerogative, but simply of executive power expressly conferred. It then "goes for" their Graces and Lordships in this manner:

The Duke of Richmond's resolution is nothing but an empty bluff. It is a model formula for the Lords to put themselves in the wrong. The Bill never either rose or set upon it at all. It is a mere fiction to say that the Commons "refuse" to pass the Bill unless other powers are not used. If it pass, it will be by the Royal Warrant, and not by the Bill. The Commons have no more power to pass the Bill than the Lords have to reject it. It is for the Crown or both to exercise the power conferred by the Act. The Commons have nothing to do with it. They have simply to vote the money which the Crown requires for the purpose. The Crown requires money for compensation to officers. The Commons vote it. The Lords refuse it. The Crown is the will of the Legislature, and the Lords are the will of Parliament. Even were the royal warrant illegal, the Lords would have no power to reject it. The Commons alone have the power of the purse in the will of the Legislature, and the Lords are the will of Parliament. The Crown is the will of the Legislature, and the Lords are the will of Parliament. The Crown is the will of the Legislature, and the Lords are the will of Parliament. The Crown is

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

TAMMANY.

THE CAPTIVE CHIEFS.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDIES.

THE DICK YATES SCANDLE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

The Produce Markets.

TIME TABLE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills,

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

Are the Best and Most Reliable

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pill

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

H. T. Helmbold's Preparations

H. T. HELMBOLD,

The Catawba Grape Pills

Dr. Clark.

Dr. A. G. Otis,

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB

Dr. Clark.

PROPOSALS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

TAMMANY.

Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

COAL.

COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Renewal of the Bridewell Inspector Quarrel.

The Mayor's Efforts to Effect an Organization Defeated.

A Night of Characteristic Speeches and Incidents.

Has Mansur Been Making a False Income Return?

Was Schaffner Tight, or did Campbell only Imagine so?

The Duties of the City Physician Defined.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Somers, Kaiserbeck, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, Cory, McAvoy, Thompson, Whitaker, Dagny, Trask, Schultz, Bateman, Hickey, W. B. Powell, Bailey, Gee, Powell, Rehberg, Wilkie, Wahle, Glahe, Wilkinson, Campbell, Gardner, Stoll, Gill, McGrath, Buehler, Tuteur, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, McCaffrey, McCauley, Clarke, Devine, Rose, and Walsh—31.

THE CLERK. There is a communication from His Honor the Mayor.

Ald. WALSH. Read it.

The CLERK read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—Section 1 of the Charter of the City of Chicago provides that "the Mayor shall have a veto on the action of the Common Council, or any committee thereof, in the passage of every ordinance, order, or resolution, or in the granting of any franchise, or in the making of any contract, by the Council, or any committee thereof, before the same shall take effect." I therefore return herewith, with my veto thereon, the ordinance passed by the Council on the 7th inst., entitled "An ordinance in relation to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners."

Respectfully,

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE BOARD REJECTED.

Ald. GILL. I move that the ordinance and the veto be laid on the table.

Ald. BUNDY. Are those the old names?

Ald. GILL. I move that they be confirmed as in existence of the Board.

Ald. SCHAFFNER. I move the previous question on that.

Ald. MONTGOMERY. I call the yeas and nays.

The CHAIR. It is moved and seconded that the Mayor's substitute be confirmed.

A vote was taken, resulting—yeas 16, nays 31, as follows:

Yeas—Somers, Kaiserbeck, Dixon, Otis, Cory, McAvoy, Thompson, Whitaker, Dagny, Trask, Schultz, Bateman, Hickey, W. B. Powell, Bailey, Gee, Powell, Rehberg, Wilkie, Wahle, Glahe, Wilkinson, Campbell, Gardner, Stoll, Gill, McGrath, Buehler, Tuteur, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, McCaffrey, McCauley, Clarke, Devine, Rose, and Walsh—31.

THE CLERK. There is a communication from His Honor the Mayor.

Ald. WALSH. Read it.

The CLERK read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby appoint Ald. Stoll to the office of Inspector of Bridewell, vice Ald. Montgomery, resigned.

Respectfully,

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE NAMES SUBMITTED.

Ald. GILL. I move that the—

Ald. BUNDY. Are those the old names?

Ald. GILL. I move that they be confirmed as in existence of the Board.

Ald. SCHAFFNER. I move the previous question on that.

Ald. MONTGOMERY. I call the yeas and nays.

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THE NEXT THING IN ORDER.

The CHAIR. They are not confirmed. The next order of business is petitions and communications. Are there any petitions?

Ald. McCAULEY. I have a petition which I rise up to the desk.

Ald. SCHINTZ. Before you proceed to other business I would inquire whether any one knows whether the Mayor is in his office. If he is, I would like to see him in reference to having the names put in new names as Bridewell Inspectors. We want to get this matter through.

Ald. CAMPBELL. It is out of order.

Ald. SCHINTZ. We would prefer to have some action in regard to the Inspectorship of the Bridewell; should be settled. It is a perfect disgrace to have things going on as they are.

Ald. CAMPBELL. It is out of order, that there is no motion before the house.

Ald. SCHINTZ. Then I move to send down to the Mayor's office, and ask him to bring up whatever names he can commit. I move it as a matter of expediency, in order that we may get through with this matter.

The CHAIR. The house will come to order.

Ald. SCHINTZ. I insist on my motion. It is in order, I think.

Ald. WALSH. Mr. President, now it does seem to me—

Ald. CAMPBELL. What is the question?

Ald. SCHINTZ. My motion.

Ald. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIR. What is the point of order?

Ald. GILL. I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIR. There is no motion.

Ald. GILL. I move that—

The CHAIR. It is all out of order.

Ald. SCHAFFNER. Let us have order.

Ald. GILL. We do not seem to dictate to him, and I think my constituents claim it.

Ald. WALSH. We do not seem to dictate to him.

Ald. GILL. We do not mean to dictate to him.

Ald. SCHINTZ. Be quick, gentlemen. It is very warm. Gentlemen, stop this any more, or else he will never get through.

Ald. WALSH. I tell you, Mr. President, it is my behalf that I have stood here and said many disagreeable and unwelcome things, but I have done it from a sense of duty, and I have done it to the best of my ability.

Ald. SCHINTZ. Does the gentleman refer to the Board of Common Council, I desire to know?

Ald. WALSH. The Board of Common Council are directly responsible to their constituents who are directly responsible to the people, and I have done my duty honestly and honorably, and I have been their servant.

Ald. CAMPBELL. Point of order—

The CHAIR. What is the point of order?

Ald. CAMPBELL. That is the point of order—

Ald. WALSH. Now, Mr. President, on the point of order—

Ald. WALSH. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether I am in order or not. I intended to make a motion, by parliamentary law another member can obtain the floor.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is in order, but not talk when there is nothing before the House.

Ald. CAMPBELL. I submit that there is no one in his place and proceed with his remarks. He is out of order, and I submit that the point is well taken, and if he will then make that he intends to conclude with a motion he can be entitled to the floor. I rise to a point of order, and submit it to the Chair for decision.

Ald. WALSH. Mr. President, I am in order, and I intended to make a motion, by parliamentary law another member can obtain the floor.

The CHAIR. The point of order is well taken, but not talk when there is nothing before the House.

Ald. CAMPBELL. I submit that there is no one in his place and proceed with his remarks. He is out of order, and I submit that the point is well taken, and if he will then make that he intends to conclude with a motion he can be entitled to the floor. I rise to a point of order, and submit it to the Chair for decision.

Ald. WALSH. Mr. President, on the point of order—

Ald. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to decide whether I am in order or not. I say that